The Columbian.

VOL. 1—NO. 14. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarned by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.	$65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.	$75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.	86
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.	
Polished mahogany table	86
Polished Rosewood Table	92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil	92
Mahogany table, in oil	98
Rosewood table, in oil	105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished	114
Mahogany table	125
Rosewood table	150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,50	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	14,00	18,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it, until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. [Jan 4'67.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

TO THE REPUBLIC.

HORACE IMITATED.

Unhappy vessel! shall the waves again,
Tumultuous bear thee to the faithless main?
What would thy madness thus with storms to sport?
Cast firm thy anchor in the friendly port.
Behold thy naked decks; the wounded mast,
And sail yards groan beneath the *northern blast*;
Nor can thy keel unaided, longer brave
The rushing fury of the imperious wave.
Torn are thy sails, thy guardian Gods are lost,
Who saved thee oft in precious tempests tost,
Tho' late majestic in your pride you stood,
Home of the free, the white man's highest good;
See Stevens stand, the Demon of the storm,
And Sumner followed by a dusky swarm,
While rights long sacred, boldly they deride,
And Constitutions, once the country's pride;
You now may vainly boast an empty name,
Or birth conspicuous in the rolls of fame.
The mariner when storms around him rise,
No longer on a painted stern relies:
Nor seeks to pilot 'mong the Cyclades,
Some learned landsman ignorant of the seas.
Ah! then take heed, lest these new tempests sweep,
In very truth, thy glories to the deep;
For sunken rocks along thy courses lie,
And clouds and storms hang heavy in the sky.
Ah! thou so long our care, our love, our praise,
Avoid those straits, avoid those gloomy ways,
And bring to us once more the halcyon days.

PUBLICUS.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

What ho! what ho! this fellow is dancing mad!
He hath been bitten by the Tarantula.
All in the Wrong.

Many years ago, I contracted an intimacy with a Mr. William Legrand. He was of an ancient Huguenot family, and had once been wealthy; but a series of misfortunes had reduced him to want. To avoid the mortification consequent upon his disasters, he left New-Orleans, the city of his forefathers, and took up his residence at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina.

This Island is a very singular one. It consists of little else than the sea sand, and is about three miles long. Its breadth at no point exceeds a quarter of a mile. It is separated from the main land by a scarcely perceptible creek, oozing its way through a wilderness of weeds and slime, a favorite resort of the marsh hen. The vegetation, as might be supposed, is scant, or at least dwarfish. No trees of any magnitude are to be seen. Near the western extremity, where Fort Moultrie stands, and where are some miserable frame buildings, tenanted, during the summer, by the fugitives from Charleston dust and fever, may be found, indeed, the bristly palmetto; but the whole island, with the exception of this western point, and a line of hard, white beach on the seacoast, is covered with a dense undergrowth of sweet myrtle, so much prized by the horticulturists of England. The shrub here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable coppice, burthening the air with its fragrance.

In the inmost recesses of this coppice not far from the eastern or more remote end of the island, Legrand had built himself a small hut, which he occupied when I first, by mere accident, made his acquaintance. This soon ripened into friendship—for there was much in the recluse to excite interest and esteem. I found him well educated, with unusual powers of mind, but infected with misanthropy, and subject to perverse moods of alternate enthusiasm and melancholy. He had with him many books, but rarely employed them. His chief amusements were gunning and fishing, or sauntering along the beach and through the myrtles, in quest of shells or entomological specimens;—his collection of the latter might have been envied by a Swammerdamm. In this excursion he was usually accompanied by an old negro, called Jupiter, who had been manumitted before the reverses of the family, but who could be induced, neither by threats nor by promises, to abandon what he considered his right of attendance upon the footsteps of his young "Massa Will." It is not improbable that the relatives of Legrand, conceiving him to be somewhat unsettled in intellect, had contrived to instil this obstinacy into Jupiter, with a view to the supervision and guardianship of the wanderer.

The winters in the latitude of Sullivan's Island are seldom very severe, and in the Fall of the year it is a rare event indeed when a fire is considered necessary. About the middle of October, 18—, there occurred however a day of remarkable chilliness. Just before sunset I scrambled my way through the evergreens to the hut of my friend, whom I had not visited for several weeks—my residence being, at that time, in Charleston, a distance of nine miles from the Island, while the facilities of passage and re-passage were very far behind those of the present day. Upon reaching the hut I rapped, as was my custom, and getting no reply, sought for the key where I knew it was secreted, unlocked the door and went in. A fine fire was blazing upon the hearth. It was a novelty, and by no means an ungrateful one. I threw off an overcoat, took an arm-chair by the crackling logs and awaited patiently the arrival of my hosts.

Soon after dark they arrived, and gave me a most cordial welcome. Jupiter, grinning from ear to ear, bustled about to prepare some marsh-hens for supper. Legrand was in one of his fits—how else shall I term them?—of enthusiasm. He had found an unknown bivalve, forming a new genus, and, more than this, he had hunted down and secured, with Jupiter's assistance, a *scarabæus* which he believed to be totally new, but in respect to which he wished to have my opinion on the morrow.

"And why not to-night?" I asked, rubbing my hands over the blaze, and wishing the whole tribe of *scarabæi* at the devil.

"Ah, if I had only known you were here!" said Legrand, "but it's so long since I saw you; and how could I foresee that you would pay me a visit this very night of all others? As I was coming home I met Lieutenant G——, from the fort, and very foolishly, I lent him the bug; so it will be impossible for you to see it until the morning. Stay here to-night, and I will send Jup down for it at sunrise. It is the loveliest thing in creation!"

"What?—sunrise?"

"Nonsense! no!—the bug. It is of a brilliant gold color—about the size of a large hickory-nut—with two jet black spots near one extremity of the back, and another, somewhat longer, at the other. The *antennæ* are—"

"Dey aint *no* tin in him, Massa Will, I keep a tellin on you," here interrupted Jupiter; "de bug is a goole bug, solid ebery bit ob him, inside and all, sep him wing—neber feel half so hebby a bug in my life."

"Well, suppose it is, Jup," replied Legrand, somewhat more earnestly, it seemed to me, than the case demanded, "is that any reason for your letting the birds burn? The color"—here he turned to me—"is really almost enough to warrant Jupiter's idea. You never saw a more brilliant metallic lustre than the scales emit—but of this you cannot judge till to-morrow. In the meantime I can give you some idea of the shape." Saying this, he seated himself at a small table, on which were a pen and ink, but no paper. He looked for some in a drawer, but found none.

"Never mind," said he at length, "this will answer;" and he drew from his waistcoat pocket a scrap of what I took to be very dirty foolscap, and made upon it a rough drawing with the pen. While he did this, I retained my seat by the fire, for I was still chilly. When the design was complete, he handed it to me without rising. As I received it, a loud growl was heard, succeeded by a scratching at the door. Jupiter opened it, and a large Newfoundland, belonging to Legrand, rushed in, leaped upon my shoulders, and loaded me with caresses; for I had shown him much attention during his previous visits. When his gambols were over, I looked at the paper, and to speak the truth, found myself not a little puzzled at what my friend had depicted.

"Well," I said, after contemplating it for some minutes, "this *is* a strange *scarabæus*, I must confess: new to me: never saw anything like it before—unless it was a skull, or a death's head—which it more nearly resembles than anything else that has come under *my* observation."

"A death's head!" echoed Legrand—"Oh—yes—well, it has something of that appearance upon paper, no doubt. The two upper black spots look like eyes, eh? and the longer one at the bottom like a mouth—and then the shape of the whole is oval."

"Perhaps so," said I; "but, Legrand, I fear you are no artist, I must wait until I see the beetle itself, if I am to form any idea of its personal appearance."

"Well, I don't know," said he a little nettled, "I draw tolerably—*should* do it at least—have had good masters, and flatter myself that I am not quite a blockhead."

"But, my dear fellow, you are joking then," said I, "this is a very passable skull—indeed, I may say that it is a very excellent skull, according to the vulgar notions about such specimens of physiology—and your *scarabæus* must be the queerest *scarabæus* in the world if it resembles it. Why, we may get up a very thrilling bit of superstition upon this hint. I presume you will call the bug *scarabæus caput hominis*, or something of that kind—there are many similar titles in the Natural Histories. But where are the *antennæ* you spoke of?"

"The *antennæ!*" said Legrand, who seemed to be getting unaccountably warm upon the subject; "I am sure you must see the *antennæ*. I made them as distinct as they are in the original insect, and I presume that is sufficent."

"Well, well," I said, "perhaps you have—still I don't see them;" and I handed him the paper without additional remark, not wishing to ruffle his temper; but I was much surprised at the turn affairs had taken; his ill-humor puzzled me—and, as for the drawing of the beetle, there were positively no *antennæ* visible, and the whole *did* bear a very close resemblance to the ordinary cuts of a death's-head.

He received the paper very peevishly and was about to crumple it, apparently to throw it in the fire, when a casual glance at the design seemed suddenly to rivet his attention. In an instant his face grew violently red—in another as excessively pale. For some minutes he continued to scrutinize the drawing minutely where he sat. At length he arose, took a candle from the table, and proceeded to seat himself on a tea-chest in the farthest corner of the room. Here again he made an anxious examination of the paper; turning it in all directions. He said nothing, however, and his conduct greatly astonished me; yet I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. Presently he took from his coat pocket a wallet, placed the paper carefully in it, and deposited both in a writing-desk, which he locked. He now grew more composed in his demeanor; but his original air of enthusiasm had quite disappeared. Yet he seemed not so much sulky as abstracted. As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in reverie, from which no sallies of mine could arouse him. It had been my intention to pass the night at the hut, as I had frequently done before, but, seeing my host in this mood, I deemed it proper to take leave. He did not press me to remain, but, as I departed, he shook my hand with even more than his usual cordiality.

It was about a month after this (and during the interval I had seen nothing of Legrand) when I received a visit, at Charleston, from his man, Jupiter. I had never seen the good old negro look so dispirited, and I feared that some serious disaster had befallen my friend.

"Well, Jup," said I, "what is the matter now?—how is your master?"

"Why, to speak de troof, massa, him not so berry well as mought be."

"Not well! I am truly sorry to hear it. What does he complain of?"

"Dar! dat's it!—him neber plain ob notin—but him berry sick for all dat.

"*Very* sick, Jupiter!—why didn't you say so at once? Is he confined to bed?"

"No, dat he aint!—he aint find nowhar—dat's just whar de shoe pinch—my mind has got to be berry hebby bout poor Massa Will."

"Jupiter, I should like to understand what it is you are talking about. You say your master is sick. Hasn't he told you what ails him?"

"Why, massa, taint worf while for to git mad about de matter—Massa Will say noffin at all aint de matter wid him—but den what make him go about looking dis here way, wid he head down and his soldiers up, and as white as a gose? And den he keep a syphon all de time—"

"Keeps a what, Jupiter?"

"Keeps a syphon wid de figgurs on de slate, de queerest figgurs I ebber did see. Ise gittin to be skeered, I tell you. Hab for to keep mighty tight eye pon him moovers. Todder day he gib me slip fore de sun up and was gone de whole blessed day. I had a big stick ready cut for to gib him deuced good beating when he did come—but Ise sich a fool dat I hadn't de heart arter all—he look so berry poorly."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CONSPIRACY.

BOOTH'S DIARY.

BUTLER'S SECOND SPEECH.

We copy from the New York *Tribune*, radical authority, the recent speech of Butler, on the Surratt murder. That Bingham is as great a rascal as Butler seems agreed; and the queer revelations he makes will cause the people to believe the radicals made way with Lincoln, as has always been suspected. That Mrs. Surratt's execution was *murder*, is now beyond doubt.

THE BUTLER-BINGHAM CONTROVERSY.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.,) asked and obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, the time being limited to fifteen minutes. He stated that he had caused to be placed on the desk of each member a copy of Mr. Bingham's speech the other day on the personal discussion with himself, showing in parallel columns the speech as it appeared in the manuscript of the reporters and the speech as published in *The Globe*. The speech as written contained five hundred and eighty-nine words; as printed it contained one thousand and forty-seven words, and in the reporter's manuscript there were two hundred and eighty-two erasures and alterations. He (Butler) had understood the rule to be that in a personal debate a member had no right to make any changes unless they were submitted to the member affected by them. The rule had been violated in this case. In the matter thus interlopated was this sentence: "What does the gentleman (meaning Butler) know of the evidence in the case, and what does he care for the evidence when he thus assails the official conduct of those men who constituted the Court?" He (Butler) would state the evidence on which he had made the other day the statement that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted. He held in his hand the printed report of the trial, and had examined it with great care, because this was no sporadic thought of his. It was the result of careful, anxious investigation for another and a different purpose—to see who were in the great conspiracy. The gentleman (Bingham) had said that he was the Advocate on the part of the United States on that trial. That was a great mistake. He was the special Judge Advocate, whose solemn duty it was to protect the rights of the prisoner as well as those of the United States, and to sum up the evidence within the gentleman's (Bingham's) knowledge which he had not produced on that most momentous trial. When Booth was captured by Lieut.-Col. Conger there was, said Mr. Butler, taken from his pocket a diary like the one I now hold in my hand (holding up a small morocco covered pocket diary) in which he (Booth) set down day by day his plans, his thoughts, his motives, and his excuse. That diary was put into the possession of the Government, but it was not laid before the Military Commission, although the gentleman (Bingham) did lay before the Court Booth's tobacco pipe, spur, knife, and other articles found on his person. The diary was not produced. That diary now appears before our Judiciary Committee, and let me say here that I did not obtain my information from that Committee about the eighteen pages of entries made in the diary, prior to the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination absent. The edges show that these pages were all cut out. What I want to know is this: *First*, Was that diary whole when it came into the hands of the Government? *Second*, Whether it was good judgment on the part of those who were prosecuting the assassins of Abraham Lincoln to put in a tobacco pipe found in Booth's pocket as evidence against the prisoner, while the diary in Booth's own handwriting detailing all the particulars of his crime was withheld? I did not charge the able, brave, and gallant soldiers who sat on that Court with any wrong. They did not see the diary. They did not know of its existence. If they had, they might have given a different account of the matter. Who spoliated that book? Who caused that innocent woman to be hanged while he had in his pocket the diary which would have shown at least what was the idea and what were the thoughts of the main conspirator? There is still remaining in that diary a memorable sentance written but a few hours before J. Wilkes Booth's death. I quote from memory. "I have endeavored to cross the Potomac five times and failed. I propose to return to Washington and give myself up, and clear myself from this great crime." How clear himself? By giving himself up and disclosing his accomplices! Who were they? Who spoliated that book after it got into the possession of the Government? If it was spoliated, why was Lieut.-Col. Conger allowed to go on and state what had been found on Booth's body? The questions were carefully put to him, so he should not tell about the book. He identifies the knife, pair of pistols, holster, tobacco-pipe, cartridges, a bill of exchange, etc.; but he was nowhere asked. "Were these all the articles that were found on Booth?" If he had been asked that question, he would have answered that he taken Booth's diary from his pocket as he lay gasping in death. I do not know what would have been the verdict of the Military Commission if that evidence han been produced. That evidence found on the person of Booth should have been produced. I understand the theory to be that the reason it was not produced was lest Booth's glorification of himself should go into the case. I think that a most lame excuse. If an assasin can glorify himself let him do so; but there is no danger of it. Therefore, I again say here, it was a remarkable circumstance that a piece of evidence found on the body of the great conspirator should be concealed. I will take that back—I mean that it was not put forward—not brought before the great public mind. I believe that piece of evidence would have shown what in my judgment the whole case now shows—that Booth up to a certain hour meant a capture and abduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. Mrs. Surratt may or may not have known of the change of purpose. What I find fault with in the Judge-Advocate who did not sum up for the prisoner, is, that there was no notice by him brought to the mind of the Court, in his very able but very bitter argument against the prisoner, of this change of purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change, she would have had no knowledge of the intended assassination, and therefore could not have been convicted. These are the reasons why I say that I am glad the blood of that woman, whether she were innocent or guilty, is not on my hands. I mean by no intendment to say a word against the officers who composed that commission. They were men who relied for the law upon the Judge-Advocate—who thought they had all the facts before them, but before whom all the facts were not put. I do not mean to say that they judged wrongly under the light which they had. The point which I make, and the point which I should stand made before the country, is that all the testimony was not before the tribunal. If all the testimony had been presented, we should have been able to pursue the accomplices, and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination—who it was that was to profit by the assassination, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln—who it was that should succeed to Mr. Lincoln in case the bullet made a vacancy. In some aspects of the case that diary might not have been legal testimony, but its moral evidence would have carried conviction to the mind of everybody, because it was the dying declaration of a man, assassin though he were, who was telling the truth between himself and God. How was Booth, by coming back to Washington, going to clear himself of that great crime? That question still remains. Were the 18 pages of Booth's diary gone when it came in the possession of the learned Judge-Advocate? If so, why did he not inquire what became of them; whether Lieut.-Col. Conger gave them to somebody; whether it went from his hands into other hands, and whose knife it was that cut out those leaves? I should not have pursued this matter further, except that the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) charged me with having made the assertion I did without an examination of the evidence. He has chosen to bring the matter here, not I, and I desire now that in some form this matter may be fully and thoroughly investigated.

Here the fall fall of the hammer indicated the termination of the 15 minutes allowed to Mr. Butler.

A GOOD TUNE BUT NOT OPPORTUNE.—A gentleman visiting in the family of a worthy deacon, in a neighboring town had been showing the children, one evening, a beautiful musical box, after which he wound up and put the instrument away in his pocket. At the hour of retiring for the night, the visitor was called upon for a prayer, and, having got upon his knees, was in the midst of what promised to be a somewhat prolonged petition, when suddenly, in consequence of a change of position on the part of the supplicant, the musical box started gayly off with the tune. "Take your time, Miss Lucy!" To say that the prayer was brought to a rather abrupt termination, and that even the worthy deacon rose from his knees all but convulsed with laughter, is drawing the effect of the incident quite mildly.

AT an examination in one of our young ladies seminaries, the other day, the question was put to a class of little ones, "Who made the laws of our Government?" "Congress," was the reply. How is Congress divided?" was the next question; but the little girl to whom it was put failed to answer it. Another little girl in the class raised up her hand, indicating that she could answer it. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sallie what do you say the division is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph, the answer came, "Civilized, half civilived, and savage."

Choice Poetry.

"ARE YOU A MASON."

Rev. Mr. Magill, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Peru, Illinois, being asked the above question by a lady, responded as follows:

I am of a band
Who will faithfully stand
In the bonds of affection and love:
I have knocked at the door,
Once wretched and poor,
And there for admission I stood.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
With a moral quite fraught
With sentiments holy and true;
Then onward I travelled,
To have it unravelled,
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend;
When lo! I perceived,
In due form revealed,
A Master, and Brother, and Friend.

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related,
What happened when I was made free,
But I've "passed" since then,
And was "raised" up again
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "Arched,"
And find out the treasures long lost;
When behold! a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A voice which my ears did accost.

Through the "veils" I then went,
And succeeded at length
The "Sanctum Sanctorum" to find;
By the "Signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained,
Employment, which suited my mind.

In the depths I then wrought,
And most carefully sought
For treasures so long hidden there;
And by labor and toil,
I discovered rich spoil,
Which are kept by the craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived,
I further contrived
Among valiant Knights to appear;
And as Pilgrim and Knight,
I stood ready to fight,
Nor Saracen foe did I fear.

For the widow distressed
There's a chord in my breast;
For the helpless and orphan I feel;
And my sword I could draw
To maintain the pure law
Which the duty of Masons reveal.

Thus have I revealed
(Yet wisely concealed)
What the "free and accepted" well know.
I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
As a brother, wherever I go.

WITTICISMS.

FALSE CALVES.—The "gay deceiver" who runs the local department of the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, tells of a new invention of which he has a patent, gotten up for the purpose of determining whether or no a lady wore patent calves. It was a cane with a fine needle in it. As a lady passes, with a beautiful turned pedal extremities exposed to view by the "tilter," the valves are slightly punctured with the cane. If the lady kicks, the calves are genuine; if she does not they are "false."

"WHAT are you sitting that child on that quarto dictionary for?" said Mrs. D., as the pater arranged his little boy at the breakfast table.

"I am," replied he, "fixing the basis of a sound English education."

"Yes," said she, but you are beginning at the wrong end."

AN old maid visiting a newly married friend recently, saw the husband's shirt on the bed, and exclaimed, "O mercy! a man's shirt on your bed! Such a thing on my bed would give me the nightmare!" "Very likely," replied the wife, "unless there was a man inside of it."

"SAMMY, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?"

"Forty-six, sir."

"Why, Sammy, how do you make that out?"

"The other six are *Lent*."

"SAY, Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?"

Why, at the shop, of couse.

'What is de price of such an article?'

I don't know, nigger, I don't know; the shopkeeper wasn't dar.

A Western man, speaking of the Pacific Railroad, says it is "one of the funniest coincidences in the world that almost every alternate section of land on each side of the road belongs to some member of Congress."

A TEACHER said to a little girl that was at school, "if a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good little girl you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes marm, if I couldn't catch her," was the reply.

"WHY, DOCTOR," said a sick lady "you are giving me the same medicine that you are giving to my husband. Why is that?" "All right," said the doctor, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

"I DON'T believe its any use, this vaccination," said a yankee. "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the window a week after and got killed."

THERE is a bashful bachelor who dares not meet ladies on the street. He says they wear so many bugles on their dresses that he fears overtures from them.

JACK, eating rotton cheese, did say,
"Like Samson, I my thousands slay."
"I vow," quoth Peter, "so you do,
And with the self-same weapon, too."

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ The Prussian soldiers now receive seven cents a day.

☞ Freemasonry was introduced into the United States in 1730.

☞ George S. Jones, a colored man, has been elected Constable, in Blackstone, Mass.

☞ It is a great satisfaction to know that the earth weighs 1,256,195,070,000,000,000,000 tons.

☞ A few days since a boy in Hartfort City, Ind., lost his life by a grain of corn in his throat.

☞ A butcher in Wheeling, during the past thirty-three years has made 625 miles of sausage.

☞ Two superstitious negro women in South Carolina burned up a child, thinking it was the devil.

☞ Gentlemen attending church in Columbus, O., are invited by a printed notice to leave their tobacco at the door.

☞ The subscription to the fund for the relief of the South, in New York city, has reached the sum of thirty-one thousand dollars.

☞ An Iowa lady had just recovered $10,000 damages for defamation of her character by a man who told scandalous stories about her

☞ S. H. Rowland, night clerk in a ware house in Memphis, received news last Saturday from England of his having fallen heir to an estate of $8,000,000.

☞ The number of Southern men who will be disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment is 29,745, that being the number who have held office under the Confederate Government from Davis down.

☞ The Governor has approved and signed a bill for the relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers, in this and other counties, by punishing the delinquent with fine or both.

☞ John Cheney, a hunter of Adirondacks possesses a pistol with which he claims he has killed 1,500 deer, 12 otter, 1 panther, 28 bear, 24 moose and other game without number. He has carried the pistol thirty-two years.

☞ According to a Washington invention, an excited patriot declared, "if the rebels are going to be allowed to rule over us, then the blood of the colored substitute, for whom I paid three hundred dollars was shed in vain."

☞ A Washington dispatch states that under the Equalization Bounty Bill, 114,000 claims for additional bounty, have been filed in the Second Auditor's office, and 100,000 more in the Paymaster General's office. Applications for bounty are still flowing in at the rate of 1000 per day.

☞ An act relative to weights and measures, fixing a bushel of wheat at 60 pounds; rye 56; corn (shelled) 56; corn (cob) 70; corn meal 40; salt (coarse) 50; salt (ground) 62; salt (fine) 47; barley 47; oats 32; buckwheat 50; cloverseed 64; timothyseed 45; turnips 55; onions 56; peas 56; malt 38; unslacked lime 80; anthracite coal 80; bituminous coal 76; coke 40; potatoes 56; sweet potatoes 54; flaxseed 56; bran 20; beans 56; dried peaches 38; dried apples 25. Passed finally.

☞ The pay and allowance of the gentlemen who wear stars and shoulder straps in our army on its peace footing are reported to be as follows:

General Grant, $18,120; Lieutenant-General Sherman, $14,814; Major General Halleck, $7,717; Major General Meade, $7,717; Major-General Sheridan, $7,717; Major-General Thomas, $7,717; Brigadier-General McDowell, $5,517; Brigadier-General Rosecrans, $5,517; colonels, $1,500; lieutenant-colonels, $3,994; majors, $3,765; captains, $3,049; first lieutenants, $2,713; and second lieutenants, $2,653.

☞ The origin of the portrait of the goddess of liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American bank note company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the goddess of liberty. Washington was too modest to allow of man worship or even woman worship. Yet now-a-days the Spinner, Chases, and all the underlings of the paper money, must stamp their impudent faces on the fraudulent coinage. It is the age of progress.

BOOK NOTICES.

"*The Peoples Magazine*" is a London publication issued under the direction of "The Society for promoting Christian knowledge;" is beautifully illustrated and is filled with the very best reading for all classes. It contains original stories, historical and biographical papers, Sketches of life and manners, articles of natural history, and illustrated sketches of the halls, castles, alleys, cathedrals, country churches etc. of England.

Certainly we need not tell many of our readers that this magazine has no equal in this country, and that it ought to be abundantly sustained. We know a dozen females in this to wn who ought to take it. It begins with January 1867, and comes at $3,00 a year.

It is republished by Pott & Amery, 5 & 13 Cooper Union, New York, Send twenty-five cents for a specimen copy.

Littell's Living Age, No: 1191, completes Volum XCII of the entire series, Back numbers can be supplied. Boston, $8,00 a year, The last number is a very good one.

The Atlantic Monthly, For April. Contents:

The Guardian Angel. Part IV. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Restless. A Poem. By Hiram Rich.

Pioneering. Facts and suggestions that may tend to a more just appreciation of President Lincoln's life and character, By Mrs. Caroline H. Dall.

The United States Sanitary Commission. By Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

The Haunted Wisdom. By T. W. Higginson.

Katharine Morne. VI. By the author of "Herman."

Timon's Soliloquy. A Poem. By T. Buchanan Read.

Considerations on University Reform. By John Fiske.

The Claudian Emissary. By Theodore Bacon.

Travel in the United States. By Bayard Taylor.

Chester Harding. A Sketch of the Artist's career.

A Familiar Epistle to a Friend. A Poem. By James Russell Lowell.

Adelaide Ristori.

A Winter Adventure on the Prairie.

Reviews and Literary Notices. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 28th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

H. L. FOREYER, Secretary.

IS IT COWARDICE OR STUPIDITY?

During the past two months we have presented many articles which exposed the deceptions and knavery of the faction of conspirators in Congress, who have overthrown the Federal Constitution by which the States of our Union were formed into a grand republic, and on its ruins have attempted to establish a worse than Turkish despotism. It is now time that we should have some plain talk with the people, who are exhibiting a most wonderful apathy, while the most notorious political charlatans in the country are depriving them of every right which tends to enoble free born men.

Can it be credited that constitutional liberty—the only real liberty which men in civil communities can enjoy—is not valued by the American people? Can it be possible that men who have inherited the most liberal institutions which the world has ever known care not for them, and are content to sit still while mercenary villains reduce them to a condition of the most abject servitude? Nay, is it credible that American citizens have voted for their own enslavement and glory in their debased condition? We are aware that there are many intelligent men among us who speak in bitter tones of censure concernining the monstrous usurpations of the squad of traitors who call themselves Congress, and arrogate to themselves all the powers of government, but *is any thing done, is any demonstration made, to resist tyranny?* Do those who cherish the Constitution and desire its restoration talk as Patrick Henry did less than a century ago, or do they act as Washington, Hancock, Adams, Jefferson, and their compeers did, when their civil rights were invaded?

One fact is now manifest beyond controversy. It is that the Americans of the present day *either do not know the difference between freedom and slavery or that they have not the courage to defend their dearest rights.*

Is it not strange that men who would shoot a foot-pad rather than give him their pocket-books will remain passive while greater scoundrels rob them of all that makes life desirable to high-minded men?

Here is a question which we should like to have candidly answered at the present time: WHAT DOES THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPRESENT?

It would be the most hollow mockery to pretend that it represents the great "Union of sovereign States," which in former years we proudly called the best government the sun ever shone upon; and to be consistent we should erase the stars from the blue field and substitue the crescent, the ensign of the infidel, Turkish despotism; for our country is now ruled by outlaws, who have no respect for law, decency, nor religion. Have the American people pride? Are they content to allow the most notorious thieves and scullions in the land to destroy all that their fathers toiled through a seven years war to win, nay all that their ancestors for ages had been striving to gain? In the recent war hundreds of thousands of men marched to their death, following "stars and stripes." They had been urged to enter the army by the oft-repeated assertion that the war was for the preservation of *the Union*. What Union?

Did, they suppose that "the old flag" for which they were called to sacrifice their lives was the ensign of a new despotism? How shall we look in the record of history which we are making? Will it not appear that the glory of those who established our now lost republic has been egaled by the baseness of those who have allowed harpies and vultures to destroy it?

There many amongst us who find some compensation for the loss of their own freedom in the gratification which vengeance upon the defeated people of the South affords them; but is undeniable that the men of that section exhibited unusual courage in the struggle for their independence. Can men of the North exult while they show that they have not the manliness to defend their undoubted rights?

The people of our country must prepare themselves to hear some very disagreeable truths, and men of intelligence cannot too soon begin to recognize the fact that they are ixexcusable if they make no effort to break the chains which crafty villains are forging for them.

In the present piece of a Congress, no less than *seventeen* States are unrepresented. Ten are destroyed and are now governed by *military* commissions; although by our system of Government, the military is subordinate to the civil power. It was upon that pretext General Jackson was fined at New Orleans.

THE Act to prohibit fishing with nets, seines, etc., in Big Fishing Creek has passed finally. It does not prevent fishing with baskets.

The proposed law to prevent fishing in our streams with poisonous bait has passed the House.

"A FREE PRESS."

We have before us a copy of the Columbia County *Republican*, which claims to be, and for aught we know is, the organ of the radical negro suffrageites of Columbia County. We propose to show the reading public, as well as we can without soiling our columns with its profanity and obscenity, the character of the paper which the proprietors offer to their patrons, and to the children, wives and families of our citizens. As we may find it impossible to do justice to the subject without trenching somewhat upon our established rules, we beg pardon of our readers in advance, for any breach of decorum which we may be forced to commit.

In a suppositious letter written to himself, he directs himself to "Give 'em h—," and taiks of "mean cusses." The editor don't drink, except when he can get somebody to treat him, and he is mean enough to publicly ask a gentleman of Danville, who, *he says*, sent him three subscribers, with the cash, to treat him, when he next comes to Bloomsburg. To somebody who threatens to stop his paper, the editor says he "don't care a d—" for certain parties who oppose his headlong course.

But we desire more especially to call the serious attention of heads of families to the most infamous character of the advertisements with which he fills his columns.

The wonderful woman who for fifty cents will send you a portrait of your wife or husband, together with a description of character, etc. The very important circular, which is to give special information to the young of both sexes; The celebrated female astrolgist, who for the insignificant fee of one dollar will marry you, make your fortune reveal your secrets, restore your mistress; The sufferers for all sorts of beastly dissipations, who have been treated by "quack doctors," for one dollar are to be restored; The Psycometrician who falls into a trance and looks through you and who will for fifty cents and a lock of your hair, tell who you are to marry; The Lecture to Young Men, in a sealed envelope;—and the friend of humanity, whose exertions in favor of misguided men are of the most brotherly nature; not to speak of humbug hair dyes of various kinds and prices; are welcomed to the columns of this miserable *Republican*.

The examples we have given are all taken from a single copy of the paper, and it is a fair sample of the fifty-two they print yearly. And yet that paper, debauched and degraded as it is, has its place upon the centre table of a majority of the Republican families in the county. We trust that no Democrat permits it to defile his household. Impure and profane as are its teachings and tendencies, it should be shunned by every man who has a regard for his family.

We will not further enlarge on so disgusting a topic. It was due to ourselves and to the community that this thing should be exposed; and having performed that duty, we do not now intend ever to return to the subject.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT.

An act to regulate the granting of Licenses to Hotels and Eating Houses.

SECTION 1. That when an application is made to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth for license to sell intoxicating drinks, it shall be lawful for said court to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against the application for such license, and, in all cases, to refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners, for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accomodation of the public, and entertainment of strangers and travelers, and upon sufficient cause being shown, the said courts shall have power to revoke any license granted by them; and all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the sureties in the bond required of the applicant for license shall be signers to his petition.

SECTION 2. That applications for license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner and to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel: *Provided*, That the regulation in relation to bed-rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating house, beer house and restaurant license; and the tenth section of the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating house or retail brewery license, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. No license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, under the provisons of second section of this act, shall be granted in any incorporated city, for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SECTION 4. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such persons shall, on conviction in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offence, in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second, or any subsequent offence, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and, in the discretion of the said court, be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries.

SECTION 5. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia or to the county of Allegheny: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the granting of licenses to hotel and inn-keepers to vend vinous, spirituous and malt liquors, and to license beer houses, eating houses and restaurants, in any locality where licensing of hotels, inns, beer houses, eating houses or restaurants is now prohibited by law.

CONNECTICUT REDEEMED!

End of Negro Suffrageites!

DEMOCRATS TRIUMPHANT!!

The election in Connecticut on last Monday, resulted in the success of the Democracy by a magnificent majority. In addition to electing JAMES E. ENGLISH, Governor; we have elected three out of four Congressmen, twelve out of twenty-one Senators, and the Democrats claim the House.

The last heard of Barnum, he was urging the Woolley Horse at the top of his speed toward the head waters of Salt River, with P. John and Sambo, in the back ground looking on in despair.

Vote next week.

BOOTH'S DIARY.

The second speech of General Butler, on the Surratt murder, which we print on our outside, is startling by its significancy of deception. We propose to discuss the question in the light thrown on it by Butler's charges and Bingham's denials; and if it fixes the guilt of Lincoln's assassination upon prominent Radicals, it is the fault of the facts, and not ours.

It cannot have been forgotten, that at the time of the assassination, President Lincoln was suspected of a feeling of leniency and amnesty and forgiveness toward the rebels. It will be remembered also, that Chase and Wade and Sumner, and other prominent Radicals opposed his re-nomination, and got up the Cleveland Convention; and were only driven to his support at last, by the calculation of the chances in favor of his election—and lastly, it is equally well known that Vice President Johnson, was then classed with the bitterest Radicals in the land, and the clergy made the occasion one of special exhortation, as to the servant whose work was done, and who had been called to his reward in good time.

It was not the first time the Radicals had talked of displacing President Lincoln. Early in the war, and before they had fully broken him into their measures, they began to cast about for the coming man; and when the conflict of arms was over, it became a necessity of the situation to be rid of him. He was not in the way of the conservatives, nor of the restoration of the Union; but he *was* in the way of Radical progress, as they style progress.

It was then that Booth undertook the abduction of the President, but it must have been at the instigation of some men of more political consequence than any whose names have so far been certainly connected with the crime. That abduction was changed to murder, also at the instigation of some ones who were to profit by the change. Now, Booth's Diary says that he proposed to return to Washington, and give himself up, and *clear himself* of this great crime. How clear himself, except by exposing his employers? He did not live to return, and when his Diary came into the hands of Stanton, he read it, and Gen. Butler intimates that the War Department mutilated the book, by cutting out eighteen pages. Those pages have never seen the light, probably they never will. But their absence proves these things.

First—That President Johnson had nothing to do with the assassination or the abduction of Mr. Lincoln. Had it been otherwise, the Committee which has been raking the country for nearly two years to find evidence to impeach him, would have used Booth's Diary to furnish the testimony.

Second—Jefferson Davis is also free from implication in the death of Mr. Lincoln. And the same argument that acquits President Johnson, proves Mr. Davis innocent.

Third—There was nothing in the Diary to convict Mrs. Surratt, or it would have been used for the purpose of manufacturing popular sentiment, if not for legal evidence.

The conclusion is inevitable. Those who mutilated the book had an object—not to screen President Johnson, Mr. Davis or Mrs. Surratt, but to protect themselves. And those who needed protection, were those who desired the death of Lincoln.

[COMMUNICATED.]

PROPERTIES OF WATER.

In glancing over the broad streams and small rivulets, the mind does not always recall the various changes produced in this cool and health giving element, when subjected to different surroundings. When water is heated to two hundred and ten degrees, (Fahrenheit's Thermometer) at the level of the sea, it expands almost one-twelve-hundredth of its own bulk; raising it two degrees higher, it boils—overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere. If water is exposed to the Sun, and a dry atmosphere, when the Thermometer stands at ninety or over, or even at much lower temperatures connected with a moderate wind, it soon saturates the air, which in turn produces showers. The law of Chemistry declaring "the expansion of matter proportional to the augmentation of temperature," is not applicable to water, since that body diminishes in bulk when passing into steam; and the heat being increased. At thirty-two degrees water becomes ice, the flakes of which, form angles of sixty and one hundred and twenty; these angles increase in number as the temperature decreases, until finally there is so much light reflected from those angles as to give that body the appearance of snow. Ice is less dense than water, hence it swims in that fluid soon forming a shield to the latter, protecting it from the cold, and preventing it from freezing to the bottom.

Water, like solids, gives out heat when passing from high to low temperature, and like transparent solids, it refracts light, causing objects seen in it to *appear* where they are *not*.

When water is decomposed into its elements—Oxygen and Hydrogen, by means of the Galvanic Battery, its Oxygen appears at the positive pole, while the Hydrogen is given off at the negative. By collecting these gases and burning them, water is reproduced. In burning Oxygen and Hydrogen in the proportions of one of the former, to two of the latter, (by quantity) the most intense heat is given off, melting Platinum so rapidly that it runs like water. By the inhaling of Oxygen, bad colds may be gotten clear of. Hydrogen being much lighter than common air, rises rapidly in it and on this account is used for Balloons. Nature, in her large laboratory, has formed from these, (and one or two other gases,) all kinds of vegetables, by slightly varying these proportions, while art has decomposed them, testing to a certainty, their compositions. V. M. W.

Mount Pleasant.

HORRIBLE SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY.

In the early part of the month of August last a girl named Eliza Drummond about eleven years of age, whose parents live near the town of West Monroe, in this county left her home one morning for the purpose of picking berries, and never returned. The most diligent search was made for her by the parents and neighbors, but no traces could be found. The event, which created a profound sensation at the time, had almost passed from the minds of all save the stricken parents when it was painfully recalled by a recent occurrence. On Tuesday last five or six lads went out hunting in the vicinity, and during the day came upon a spot where a large number of black snakes were discovered and killed. The appearance of the reptiles in such numbers and at this season of the year, was considered remarkable, and it was suggested by one of the party that a breeding den must be somewhere near. A search was immediately commenced, which resulted in a manner far different from their expectations.

In the side of a little hill near the edge of a swamp was found a sort of opening, which in the summer was concealed by tall grass and bushes. In this opening was found a human skeleton, from which every particle of flesh had been taken. The bones where as white as ivory and all perfect. Near by was a tin pail in a rusted condition, and a tin cup. The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm. The remains were taken from the mouth of the den, and an examination showed that the place had been, and probably now was, a breeding place for black snakes. The boldest hesitated to enter. The entrance which was large enough for the admission of a man's body, grew smaller and tended downward. Lighted balls of hay soaked in kerosene were thrown into the cavity, and in less than fifteen minutes eighty-two snakes, ranging in length from one and a-half to four feet, were killed.

The pail and cup were recognized by Mr. and Mrs. Drummond as those taken by their child when she went away for the last time. The physicians pronounced the remains those of a female child, and there can be no doubt that the poor little girl, while picking berries in the vicinity of the spot, became tired, seated herself in the shade of the opening to this horrid den was attacked by the reptiles in numbers and killed. The discovery has shocked the whole community. —*Owego (N. Y.) Palladium.*

THERE are fifty-five daily papers in New York State.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues scarce; small sales of Rio are reported at 24½c per lb currency. In sugar there is little or nothing doing.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 1,200 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$8.00@8.50
Northwestern extra	9.00@10.50
Northwestern family	11.50@13.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.50@9.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@14.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.50@17.00
Rye flour	7.50

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $3.15@3.25; Southern do. at $3.00@3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.45. In Corn no imprvn't, with sales of 7,000 bus. at $1.10 and $1.11 for yellow, and $1.15 for white. Oats are selling at 67@70c. The receipts to-day are as follows; 1,800 bbls flour; 1,750 bus. wheat; 9,400 bus. corn, 2,750 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $23.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@$23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8¼@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; pickled do at 13@13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9½c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₱ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 400 bushels were sold at from $10.50@$11.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice timothy sells at $3.50 and flaxseed at $3.10@$3.12 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,300 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 17a18c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15a16½c for fair to good do, and 13a14c per ₱ for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50a75 for springers, and $60a90 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 9a9½c per ₱, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at rom $10a11 per 100 ₱s, nett.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	19
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

Payments to the COLUMBIAN for March, 1867.

Abbott & Co.,	$2	00	Elisha Whitmoyer
George Miller		50	00 Peter Fisher
Wm. Yenger,		50	00 Moses Davis
Benj. Wagner,		50	00 F Trivelpiece
Asa Yerks,		50	00 Jeremiah Stout
J H Fritz		50	00 Adam Ilsle
Abraham Manning		50	00 Est —— Gilson
John Young		50	00 Est M Reichelderfer
Andrew Madison		50	00 John Ande
Est Peter Mowrer		50	00 J H Smith
Samuel Creasy		50	00 W A Thomas
A A Kline		50	00 G B Thomas
N J Hendershot		50	00 Samuel Fritz
N B Creasy		50	00 Hiram Bittenbender
Samuel Nuss		50	00 Charles Neyhart
Samuel Smoyer		50	00 Samuel Brugler
J H Heller		50	00 C H Girton
Charles Gruver		50	00 Wm Ent
Michael Bishline		50	00 Ed Henrie
Philip Wilson		50	00 Wm Dieterick
S M Miller		50	00 Est R W Miller
Wm. Williams		50	00 Philip Creasy
S S Lowry		50	00 T J Vanderslice
Moses Everett		50	00 James Emmett
Isaac M'Bride		50	00 Irum Derr
Wm Goodman		50	00 Frederick Derr
D R Albertson		50	00 Thomas Adams
D H Montgomery		50	00 George Hassert
John Essick		50	00 John Richard
John Kreamer		50	00 James Cadman
Peter Smith		50	00 Est Eliz. Richards
Powel Kirkendall		50	00 Adam Utt
Hugh M'Collum		50	00 Silas Mensinger
Est Lanah Fiedler		50	00 J G Freeze
C H Hess		50	00 P S Harman
C C Marr		50	00 J F Fowler
R B Winterstein		50	00 Ezra Runyan
W H Smith		50	00 J J Robbins
Charles Reed		50	00 J M White
Wm M'Bride		50	00 C W Ammerman
Jacob Kreamer		50	00 W H Rhodes
Jesse Merlehe		50	00 O C Kahler jr
C D Robbins & Co	11	00	Jacob Fisher
S J Faux		50	00 Aaron Hess
Wyoming Ins Co	10	00	B K Adams
Freas Brown		50	00 Eli Hartman
J J Fruleuff		50	00 A R Patterson
Samuel Oakes		50	00 Gen W H Ent
Ansel Shoemaker		50	00 Henry Rosenstock
W F Murphy's Sons	21	00	Jonathan Stroup
Wm White		50	00 Samuel Snyder
Lewis Graham		50	00 Joseph H Long
Robert Vincent		50	00 B Yager
John W Keller		50	00 Nathan Miller
Jacob Remley		50	00 Philip Litchard
D K Sloan		50	00 John Billhelm
Sloan & Millard		50	00 Edward Stout
Augustus Everhart		50	00 John Allen
J V Kesler		50	00 S D Ruhby
H Berninger		50	00 A Trivelpiece
B Zimmerman		50	00 J S Stetler
W F Gilberson		50	

MARRIED.

HELWIG—LONG—On the 7th ult., at the Globe Inn, in Gettysburg, by the Rev. B. W. Wolff, Mr. Solomon Helwig, of Catawissa, to Miss Sophia Long, of Snyder county.

DIED.

SHUMAN—In Catawissa, on the 29th ult., Martha, daughter of Solomon and Hannah Shuman, aged sixteen years, seven months, and four days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SEMINARY.—The next Term of this Institution will commence on *MONDAY, APRIL 15th, 1867*. Tuition per term of eleven weeks from $4,00 to $6,50. Board in good families per week, $3.

H. D. WALKER, Principal.

Orangeville, April 5, 1867-3t.

D. L. B. KLINE,

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cressy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECtion for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. B. Kistler, in the town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the Sixth day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SHAPLESS, Secretary.

Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders or to the legal representatives, on or after the tenth instant.

JOHN SHARPLESS, Treasurer.

Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

STOHNER & WIDMEYER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STOHNER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.

BERNHARD STOHNER, FRED. L. WIDMEYER.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the hair. Changes the roots to their original vegetable action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

☞ Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa., and Druggists generally. [apr5'67-6m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

"OUR OWN"

PREPARATIONS,

Superior to the many patent nostrums flooding the country.

CAMPHOR ICE, WITH GLYCERINE.

A delightful compound for whitening, beautifying, and softening the skin, will remove tan, freckles and blotches from the skin, is a certain remedy for chapped and sore lips and hands, as an application in cutaneous eruptions it has no equal. Price 25 cents per box, at HENDERSHOTT'S.

TONIC BITTERS,

Containing no whisky or other intoxicating ingredients, a pleasant and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, low spirits, debility, derangements of the liver, etc., etc. Try it. Pint Bottles 50 cents each, at HENDERSHOTT'S.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND,

A safe, speedy and certain cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc., etc., affording immediate relief in all affections of the throat and lungs. It has no equal. Price 50 cents, at HENDERSHOTT'S.

☞ TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.

SPRAIN AND SWEENY LINAMENT.—The most effectious application in use for sprains and swelling, bruises, spavin, ring-bone, spring-halt, foundered feet, galls, mange, etc., etc. Price 50 cents per bottle, at HENDERSHOTT'S.

All the above preparations prepared only and for sale by HENDERSHOTT. apr5'67 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John K. Grotz, administrator of Robert B. Arthur, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
2. Account of John C. Myers, administrator of Henry Dyer, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.
3. Account of Michael Federoff and Mary Mowry, administrators of Michael Mowry, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.
4. Account of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Roswell Smith, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
5. Account of Theodore Welliver, administrator of Wm. B. Welliver, late of Madison township, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of Wm. W. Eves, minor child of Charles Eves, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of James B. Eves, minor child of Chas. Eves, dec'd.
8. First and final account of Thomas Reece, administrator of John Reece, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
9. First and final account of Silas and Emanuel Conner, administrators of Samuel Conner, late of Orange township, dec'd.
10. Second account of Jacob and Washington Yenger, administrators of John Yenger, late of Locust township, dec'd.
11. Account of David R. Hower, guardian of Jeremiah Mowrey, minor child of Michael Mowrey, dec'd.
12. Account of Jesse Hoffman, administrator of William Hoffman, late of Centre township, dec'd.
13. Account of Samuel Hidlay, and Wm. J. Hidlay, administrators of Wm. Hidlay, late of Centre township, dec'd.
14. Account of James W. Kitchen, administrator of Samuel Kitchen, late of Sugarloaf township, dec'd.
15. Account of Henry Delong, administrator of Peter Delong, late of Centre township, dec'd.
16. Account of A. J. Sloan, administrator of Mrs. Mary Riggs, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
17. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Jos F. Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.
18. Account of John Trump, guardian of Charles Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.
19. Account of John Shuman, executor of Peter Schmick, late of Scott township, dec'd.
20. First account of Peter Ent, administrator of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson township, dec'd
21. Final account of Cyrus Robbins, executor of Daniel Stucker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
22. Account of John F. Conner and George Conner, executors of Thomas Conner, late of Centre township, dec'd.
23. Account of B. S. Merrill, guardian of Clara Bittenbender, minor child of Nathan Bittenbender, dec'd.
24. Account of Joseph Lilley, administrator of Samuel Remley, late of Scott township, dec'd.
25. Sixth and final account of Peter Ent, one of the executors of Matthew M'Dowell, late of Scott township, dec'd.
26. Account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of Clara M Dowell, a minor child of Theodore M'Dowell.
27. Account of Lemuel Potter, administrator of Charles Stewart, late of Columbia county, dec'd.
28. Account of William W. Trescott, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of Frederick Rohr, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Robert Gillaspy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. Widow of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
4. Widow of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Adam Lutz, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Alexander Yeaple, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

$100 REWARD!

STOP THE THIEF!

Was stolen from the subscriber on Monday the 18th inst., TWO HORSES, ONE TOP BUGGY, square box, a set of double harness, two horse blankets, a robe and whip. A reward of one hundred dollars

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

PIANOS tuned by GEORGE ELWELL, Bloomsburg, Pa. 4t.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

OUR receipts for March are very flattering. Our friends are determined we shall not run in debt for that "Steam Power Press."

THE largest, best and cheapest assortment of Stoves and Tinware in the county, is at the store of William M. Ent, Lightstreet. 4t.*

THE real estate of Abraham Robbins, deceased, situated in Fishing Creek Township, has been sold to Paul Gilbert for five hundred and six dollars.

THE real estate of the late Frederick Hess, situate in Sugarloaf Township, and containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on Saturday last, was sold to Cyrus Larish, for $1,712.

WE are informed that Edward Everett and Company, propose opening a Drug Store in Orangeville. We have no doubt it will pay, as the people of that populous region are now obliged to come to Bloomsburg, or go to Berwick.

THE Express Office has been removed from Hartman's Block, to the rooms adjoining Sloan's Store, opposite the Court House. It is more central than the former office, and is still under the management of the popular agent, Newton Barton.

RT. REV. BISHOP WOOD, of Philadelphia, has, by direction of the council recently held in Baltimore, selected Passion Sunday, April 7th, as the day for the annual collection for the relief of His Holiness the Pope. He proposes to personally present the offering of his service, to the Holy Father.

OUR heartfelt thanks are due our friends in Salem, for the fine subscription list sent us. There are many more in that neighborhood who do not take *any* paper, and yet who are abundantly able to do so. Now is the time to circulate Democratic literature. Let the people understand what their rulers aim at, and the rule of Radicalism ceases.

CONGRESS adjourned last Saturday. The Senate was called in extra session to confirm appointments, etc. The country will breathe freer, because it weighed on the business interests like a mightmare. It has provided for a session in July, but it is believed no quorum will be present, and that we will not be troubled by it until next winter.

WE publish this week the new law in regard to licensing Hotels, Eating Houses and Restaurants. We have prepared blanks to meet the case, and will forward them on the receipt of twenty-five cents. All Restaurant keepers should file their applications within ten days. The Bond must be signed by two of the petitioners.

THE *Columbia Spy* comes to us enlarged and improved. Its Editor has purchased a Potter Power Press, and finds that it works like a charm. The paper is clean, free from unsightly cuts and disgraceful advertisements, and seems gentlemanly and courteous in its tone. This is an era of improvement in the press of the country, and will result to the benefit of the reading public.

THE Senate has done two things worthy to be recorded. The first was to confirm General Steadman as Collector of Internal Revenue in New Orleans. Our readers may remember that General Steadman, in company with General Fullerton, got up that able report on the mismanagement of the Freedman's Bureau. The second good thing was the rejection of James B. Fry, late Provost Marshal General, as Brevet Brigadier General. If such men get brevetted, the honor would cease to be one to the true soldier.

THE Senate has refused to confirm Ralph B. Little, as Assessor of the 12th District, and A. C. Russel, as Post Master at Danville, and Colonel Allen M'Kean, as Post Master at Towanda. It has also rejected General Slocum, late commander of the 12th Corps, for the position of Naval Officer of New York. General Frank Blair, another gallant soldier, nominated as minister to Austria, has also been rejected by these gallant stay-at-home patriots. What love for the soldiers now! These two soldiers fed two columns in Sherman's "grand march to the sea."

ON Saturday last, enticed by the balmy air, we made a trip up the Fishingcreek. The roads above Orangeville were tolerably good, though in some places we found three feet of snow in the centre. We found the farmers busy making preparations for the Spring's work, and heartily glad that their season of rest was over. Our dinner at Ezekiel Cole's was a model, and we did it full justice. In order to show our "better-half" what buckwheat cakes *ought to be*, we purloined one, and brought it home.

We counted no less than twenty sugar camps on the route. Men, women, and children were gathered around the blazing fires, evidently regarding the matter as fine sport. It is a life in the woods after being pent up all winter. Some camps we found produced 1,000 pounds. Mr. Cole showed us some that was as light as our Louisiana sugars. The interest is a large and growing one, and should be fostered. We met many of Sugarloaf's yeomanry at the "Hess sale," and found them strong in the faith and hopeful of the future.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES—FULL REPORT.

The day was beautiful in the extreme, and even warm for the time of year, and everything seemed propitious for the successful inauguration of the new building, and the brilliant success of the ceremonies.

THE PROCESSION.

At one o'clock P.M., the Bloomsburg Brass Band headed the procession from the old Academy buildings on Third Street, to proceed to the new Institute. The Band was followed by the Board of Trustees, they by the Clergy, next the parents of the pupils, then the pupils, and lastly the Faculty. The procession passed up Third to Market, up Market to Second, and up Second to the Institute. On arriving at the door, Judge Rupert, President of the Board, unlocked it, the Band fell back and escorted the Faculty and pupils who entered first, and were followed by the parents and Trustees.

THE BUILDING

is one of the finest in the State, both as to architectural beauty and correct proportion, and the plan has been admirably carried out by Prof. Carver, the contractor. It is impossible in the limited space at our command to describe it fully. It is perfect in all its parts, located in a commanding situation, and making a splendid appearance, from any direction in which it may be viewed. Bloomsburg may well be proud of the enterprise it displays.

THE AUDIENCE.

The spacious Hall of the Institute, capable of seating comfortably over fifteen hundered people was rapidly filled in all its parts with a most intelligent and attentive audience. We were gratfied to see a very large proportion of ladies, and to observe that many of them had the exquisitely good sense to leave their nursing children at home.

THE EXERCISES.

After music by the band prayer was offered by Rev. D. J. Waller—a song "Welcome Chorus," by the glee club; Hon. L. B. Rupert, President of the Board of Trustees, made a report of the inception and progress of the work. The Dedicatory address was delivered by Prof. Moss of Lewisburg. It was plain and practical and labored to demonstrate that the three important things in an education were to teach men to observe accurately, to think correctly, and to express, whether through sculpture or painting or language, efficiently. After music by the Band the Commencement exercises began.

ESSAYS AND DECLAMATIONS.

It is not our purpose to single out for special commendation any of the students who took part in the exercises. Where there was so evident an amount of careful labor and preparation, and such good taste in essays and declamations, though some may have been read or delivered in a manner superior to others, yet distinctions and comparisons were unkind and invidious. We can in all honesty and sincerity say of each and all that their several parts were carefully committed and delivered in a style much superior to ordinary school exercises, for which doubtless much praise is due to the teaching. Perhaps there was an occasional effort too low, another too high and still another in too rapid and vehement an utterance.

In the afternoon the following young ladies took part in the exercises, to wit: Misses Brower, Pursel, Hendershot, Bittenbender, Rupert, Mira John, Lowenberg, Harman, Van Buskirk, Abbott, Tustin, M'Kinney, Williams, Sterner, Torbet, Corell, Edgar, Dereamer, Caslow, Robins, Lutz, Armstrong, Buckingham and Elwell: and by Masters Waller, Little, W. H. Clark, Snyder, Buckalew, Billmeyer, Funk, Hendershot, Elwell, J. M. Clark, Bittenbender, Neal, Schuyler, Woods and Unangst.

At the close of the exercises Mr. E. R. Ikeler on behalf of the Teachers of Columbia County, presented, in an appropriate speech, an album with the portraits of the Teachers, to Mr. Carver, as a testimonial of their respect. Although taken entirely by surprise, Prof. Carver replied in a very happy manner, accepting the album with thanks.

After a song, the afternoon exercises closed, and the audience was dismissed.

EVENING.

The exercises opened in the evening at seven o'clock, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Tustin. If the Hall was crowded in the day time it was jammed full at night. Every available spot of sitting and standing room was occupied. Even the orchestra was crowded. The interest manifested is gratifying in the extreme, and augurs well for the future. The essays and declamations were interesting and well read and delivered, many of the boys giving promise of success in oratorical efforts. Although prolonged till a late hour in the evening but little over one half of the programme was filled; and by a unanimous vote of the audience, it was decided to finish on Thursday evening.

We are thereby prevented from giving the closing exercises this week, as we go to press too early to get the matter into type. We will sum up next week.

GOVERNOR ENGLISH has seven hundred majority in Connecticut. The average majority on Congressmen is eighteen hundred. Put that in your smoke and pipe it, Mr. P. John. Light has broken in upon the country from the East, and plainly foreshadows our success at the next Presidential election. Close up the columns, men, see to it that there are no stragglers from the ranks, and welcome all deserters from the beaten enemy.

C. C. MARR has removed his store to Shive's building, on the corner of Second and Iron Streets. It is much more convenient for his customers. Call and examine his stock and prices.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XIV.

PHILIP PENDLETON COOKE.

Twenty years ago, Philip Pendleton Cooke, then of Clarke county, Virginia put the finishing touches to a volume of poems entitled "Froissart Ballads," and which, with some miscellanies, made a book of over two hundred pages. It was published by Carey & Hart Philadelphia then among the leading publishers in the United States, and whose books are, for the most part, well made and saleable. This volume is, doubtless, out of print and I judge that either a small edition of it was issued, or that the owners of the volume set great store by it, for I have never met but one copy of it in all my rambles through bookstores old and new. That copy I baought, and I have it now before me.

Philip Pendleton Cooke was a son of one, who was among the famous men, and brilliant lawyers, and chivalrie gentlemen, for whom Virginia has always been renowned; the friend, companion, and peer of Chief Justice Marshall, President Madison and John Randolph; and in point of intellect the son was not behind the father, but, at the time of his death, had not yet acquired that habit of steady thought and continued exertion which must, eventually have placed him very high on the rolls of his profession, whether of letters or law, which he chose to adopt.

He was born at Martinsburg, Virginia in October, 1816, and died in January 1850, aged thirty-three years.

He was a graduate of Princeton College, and a student at law under his father, and came to the bar befor he attained his majority. But to the law he seems never to have devoted himself and being a lover of out door life and field sports, he settled himself, with his beautiful bride, in the fertile Valley of the Shenandoah. He lived the life of a country gentleman of the old school, surrounded by all the charms of nature and art. Even to the muses his attentions were only desultory, but the poems he published gave evidence of a delicacy of perception, a clearness of thought and a command of language which promised great things in the future.

But those anticipations and hopes were fated to be never realized. He passed away from the beauties of the ill-fated Valley of the Shenandoah, while yet peace and happiness and union blessed our beloved country; before, the storm-cloud of war, heralded by John Brown, passed up and down the valley, for destroying what friend had spared, until one might, fairly and honestly, pray to be delivered from them both. However much the eye of the poet might have gleamed, the soul of the patriot, and the heart of the man must have wrung with anguish over the raid of Phil. Sheridan in the valley; when, faras the eye could reach grain-stack and farm houses and country-seat were wrapt in flames, and the wretched inhabitants, innocent women and helpless children, were flying from the ashes of their homes, having no covering but the Heavens above and no resting place but the parched and blood-stained earth.

The poet, the scholar, the gentleman, rests from his labors; he hears not the tramp of armed men, nor the neighing of the battle charge; he sees not in the rear of the marching host the smoking ruins and fell destruction which mark their track. Oh! how oft

"Beneath them lay a burning town
Spreading suburbs, and girdling wall—
The raging flames were over all."

Were he now to pass down the valley, he would see one of his own vivid descriptions filled out upon the ground:

"The corn lay trampled in the mire,
The vineyards—pale and vine—were down
And ruin lay on tower and town,
How sad to see those lovely lands
Made desolate by native hands!"

Says General Sheridan in his report; "The whole country, from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements; over seventy mills filled with wheat and flour; four herds of cattle have been driven before the army, and not less than 3,000 sheep have been killed and issued to the troops. This destruction embraces the Luray and Little Forks Valleys, as well as the main valley."

A correspondent, who was with the army, writes: "Few barns and stables have escaped. The gardens and corn fields have been desolated. The wailing of women and children mingling with the crackling of flames, has sounded from scores of dwellings. I have seen mothers weeping over the loss of that which was necessary to their children's lives, setting aside their own; their last cow, their last bit of flour pilfered by stragglers; the last morsel that they had in the world to eat or drink. Young girls with flushed checks, and pale with tearful or tearless eye, have pleaded with and cursed the men whom the necessities of war have forced to burn the buildings reared by their fathers, and turn them into paupers in a day. The completeness of the desolation is awful."

The heart sickens at the recital; and yet there are men and women too, who applaud the wanton destruction of life and property and gloat over the miseries of their fellows, the wails of the widow, and the dying gasp of the orphan.

BY a late treaty Russia cedes to the United States all of Russian America, for $7,000,000. The treaty has not yet been ratified by the Senate. The Territory is about seven times the size of Pennsylvania, but has only about 60,000 people. In a financial point of view it is not worth much; but it may prove of immense value in other respects. It is a singular fact that all acquisitions of Territory made by the United States have been made under Democratic administrations.

THREE thousand and sixty-four languages are spoken, and one thousand different religions professed in the world.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay. SUSANNAH MILLER,
March 8, 1867. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
LEONARD ADAMS,
March 1, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia:—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elias John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg. ROBERT F. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Juliann Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.
DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.
C. B. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
CHARLES EVERLY } December Term, 1866,
vs. } No. 21
MARGARET EVERLY. } In Divorce.
To Margaret Everly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed, Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
CATHARINE ROAT, by her } December Term, 1866,
next friend John Stauber, } No. 25,
vs. } In Divorce.
THOMAS ROAT.
To Thomas Roat, Respondent, Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed, Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
MARY J. MANNING, by her } February Term, 1867,
next friend Amos Harbin, } No. 11,
vs. } In Divorce.
ANDREW J. MANNING.
To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed, Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.—To John Ricketts, Ruth Huber, Mary M'Intosh, Nancy Buell, Pleasant Sites, Elijah G. Ricketts, the heirs of Sarah Cortright, deceased, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May, next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Clemuel G. Ricketts, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, March 15, 1867.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Sproul Stephen Sproul, Ascutih Hess intermarried with Nathan Hess, Sarah Eves, Louisa Stubbins intermarried with John Spalding, Allen Eves, Purvin Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May, next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN CREVELING, A LUNATIC.—All persons interested will take notice, that Samuel Creveling, Committee of Franklin Creveling a lunatic, has filed his first account of the management of the estate of the said lunatic with the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for the hearing and confirmation, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next.
JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, March 29, 1867-6t.

GRAND JURORS
FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew Madison.
Brianrcreek—Isaac Bower.
Berw. Berwick—John M'Anall.
Catawissa—Isaac K. Kricklebaum.
Centre—Samuel Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Cotawissa—Henry J. Miller.
Conyngham—Daniel T. M'Kelrnan.
Fishingcreek—David Savage, George M. Howell, Jackson Ale.
Greenwood—Humphrey Parker.
Hemlock—Peter Brugler.
Jackson—Robert Edgar.
Mt. Pleasant—Daniel Vandersliee, Elias Howell.
Mifflin—Anton Mastetler, John B. Angle.
Montour—Aaron Miller.
Madison—William Parsell.
Pine—Shadrick Eves.
Roaringcreek—Abraham Beaver.
Sugarloaf—Wheeler Shultz, Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS
FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Josiah H. Furman, Isaiah Hartman, Thomas J. Wenner.
Brianrcreek—Enos Adams, John Fester, jr.
Berwick—Charles F. Mann, Nathan Breidlender.
Nathan Breidlender, sr.
Berw. Berwick—William H. Buttenhouse.
Catawissa—John Martz, Adam Pedersoll.
Franklin—George Hartman.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ash, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—James Manning, John Miller.
Hemlock—Hugh W. M'Reynolds, Andrew J. Hannen, Isaac Pursell Williams H. Shoemaker, Wm. Winterstein, John Betz.
Locust—Peter Miller, Jacob Harner.
Mifflin—John C. Heller.
Madison—Isaac Mowry.
Madison—Wm. Bartoll, Samuel Rimby, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Hippenstiel.
Orange—Jesse Brumsticller.
Pine—Ira Pursell.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Barig.
Scott—John Shannon, A. H. Thornton.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R. Fritz, Henry C. Hess.

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

1. Wm. L. Lance vs. Alfred Creveling et. al.
2. Benjamin Zarr and Wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
3. Edward Hiller vs. The Locust Mountain Coal Company.
4. M. Chamberlin use vs. Silas D. Edgar.
5. Jacob Fichey vs. The Catawissa Railroad Co.
6. Henry F. Ness vs. The Borough of Berwick.
7. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott et. al.
8. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
9. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
10. Mary E. Jarrett vs. R. S. Howell et. al.
11. John Laverty vs. Barney M'Brearty.
12. David Yenger vs. Clinton Dewitt et. al.
13. John W. Lescher vs. Peter S. Rishel.
14. Wesley & Paine vs. John W. Lescher.
15. John Kram use vs. Daniel Kram's adm'r's.
16. Phebe Fry vs. Daniel Kram's adm'r's.
17. Wm. A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
19. Jacob S. Evans vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
20. J. P. Fineher vs. Isaac Yetter.
21. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Abel Thomas.
22. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Richard Lyons.
23. George Brown vs. Leonard Steinman.
24. Wm. M. Houghani vs. Barney M'Brearty.
25. Jas. Stackhouse vs. Thos. Stackhouse's Ex'r's.
26. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Melick.
27. Stroud & Brown vs. Andrew Creveling.
28. Deborah Dean vs. Owen L. Dean.
29. Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
30. Clark Stewart and Wife vs. E. C. Cleaver.
31. Franklin Yocum vs. William T. Shuman.
32. William Fenson et. al. vs. Simon C. Shive.
33. John P. Strohmeier vs. Samuel Neyhart.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change or adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK

STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*
Hartman's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Mar29'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	200,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	550,000
Merchants	750,000
Springfield	350,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a.	650,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well Known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.
Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. mar8'67.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost everything in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees: HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY:

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards,
horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes
pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn peppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel caks, enameled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, bread
axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. ☜ mar8'67.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Black Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnal" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders NOT RECEIVING THE COAL as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.
March 1, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure..... 25 cts.
It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses.
Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequalled..... 50 cts.
Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed..... $1 00
These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.
For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, PINCHOT, BRUEN & HOBART, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., (near Greenwich), New York. Sent by mail: Itch, 50c.; S. R. 65c.; Pile, $1.50. [mar1'67-3m.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.

THE PIANO OF AMERICA.

For the Young Folks.

Rose-Bud.

A king and queen once upon a time reigned in a country a great way off, where there were in those days fairies. Now this king and queen had plenty of money, and plenty of fine clothes to wear and plenty of good things to eat and drink, and a coach to ride out in every day: but though they had been married many years they had no children, and this grieved them very much indeed. But one day as the queen was walking by the side of the river, at the bottom of the garden, she saw a poor little fish, that had thrown itself out of the water, and lay gasping and nearly dead on the bank. Then the queen took pity on the little fish, and threw it back again into the river; and before it swam away it lifted its head out and said, "I know what your wish is, and it shall be fulfilled, in return for your kindness to me—you will soon have a daughter." What the little fish had foretold soon came to pass; and the queen had a little girl, so very beautiful that the king could not cease looking on it for joy, and said he would hold a great feast and make merry, and show the child to all the land. So he asked his kinsman, and nobles, and friends, and neighbors. But the queen said, "I will have the fairies also, that they might be kind and good to our little daugther." Now there were thirteen fairies in the kingdom; but as the king and queen had only twelve dishes for them to eat out of, they were forced to leave one of the fairies without asking her. So twelve fairies came, each with a high red cap on her head, and red shoes with high heels on her feet, and a long white wand in her hand: and after the feast was over they gathered round in a ring and gave all their best gifts to the little princess. One gave her goodness, another beauty, another riches, and so on till she had all that was good in the world.

Just as eleven of them had done blessing her, a great noise was heard in the courtyard, and word was brought that the thirteenth fairy was come, with a black cap on her head, and black shoes on her feet, and a broomstick in her hand: and presently up she came into the dining-hall. Now as she had not been invited to the feast she was very angry, and scolded the king and queen very much, and set to work to take her revenge. So she cried out, "The king's daughter shall, in her fifteenth year, be wounded by a spindle, and fall down dead." Then the twelfth of the friendly fairies, who had not yet given her gift, came forward, and said that the evil wish must be fulfilled, but that she could soften its mischief; so her gift was, that the king's daughter, when the spindle wounded her, should not really die, but should only fall asleep for a hundred years.

However, the king hoped that still to save his dear child altogether from the threatened evil; so he ordered that all the spindles in the kingdom should be bought up and burnt. But all the gifts of the first eleven fairies were in the meantime fulfilled; for the princess was so beautiful, and well-behaved, and good, and wise, that every one who knew her loved her.

It happened that, on the very day she was fifteen years old, the king and queen were not at home; and she was left alone in the palace. So she roved about by herself, and looked at all the rooms and chambers; till at last she came to an old tower, to which there was a narrow staircase ending with a little door. In the door there was a golden key, and when she turned it the door sprang open, and there sat an old lady spinning away very busily. "Why, how now, good mother," said the princess, "what are you doing there?" "Spinning," said the old lady, and nodded her head; humming a tune, while buzz! went the wheel. "How prettily that little thing turns round!" said the princess, and took the spindle and began to try and spin. But scarcely had she touched it, before the fairy's propheey was fulfilled; the spindle wounded her, and she fell down lifeless on the ground.

However, she was not dead, but had only fallen into a deep sleep; and the king and the queen, who had just then came home, and all their court, fell asleep too; and the horses slept in the stables, and the dogs in the court, the pigeons on the house-top, and the very flies slept upon the walls. Even the fire on the hearth left off blazing, and went to sleep; the jack stopped, and the spit that was turning about with a goose upon it for the king's dinner stood still; and the cook, who was at that moment pulling the kitchen-boy by the hair to give him a box on the ear for something he had done amiss, let him go, and both fell asleep; the butler, who was slily tasting the ale, fell asleep with the jug at his lips: and thus everything stood still, and slept soundly.

A large hedge of thorns soon grew round the palace, and every year it became higher and thicker; till at last the old palace was surrounded and hidden, so that not even the roofs 'or chimneys could be seen. But there went a report through all the land of the beautiful sleeping Rose-Bud (for so the king's daughter was called): so that, from time to time, several kings' sons came, and tried to break through the thicket into the palace. This, however, none of them could ever do with hands; and there they stuck fast, and died wretchedly.

After many many years there came a king's son into that land: and an old man told him the story of the thicket of thorns; and how a beautiful palace stood behind it, and how a wonderful princess, called Rose-Bud, lay in it asleep, with all her court. And told, too, how he had heard from his grandfather that many, many princes had come, and had tried to break through the the thicket, but they had all stuck fast in it, and died. Then the the young prince said, "All this shall not frighten me, I will go and see this Rose-Bud." The old man tried to hinder him, but he was bent upon going.

Now that very day the hundred years were ended; and as he came to the thicket, he saw nothing but beautiful flowering shrubs, through which he went with ease, and they shut in after him as thick as ever. Then he came at last to the palace, and there in the court lay the dogs asleep; and the horses were standing in the stables; and on the roof sat the pigeons fast asleep, with their heads under their wings. And when he came into the palace, the flies were sleeping on the walls; the spit was standing still; the butler had the jug of ale at his lips, going to drink a draught; the maid sat with a fowl in her lap ready to be plucked; and the cook in the kitchen was still holding up her hand, as if she was going to beat the boy.

Then he went on still further, and all was so still he could hear every breath he drew; till at last he came to the old tower, and opened the door of the little room in which Rose-Bud was; and there she lay, fast asleep on a couch by the window. She looked so beautiful that he could not take his eyes off her, so he stooped down and gave her a kiss. But the moment he kissed her she opened her eyes and awoke, and smiled upon him; and they went out together; and soon the king and queen also awoke, and all the court, and gazed on each other with great wonder. And the horses shook themselves, and the dogs jumped up and barked; the pigeons took their heads from under their wings, and looked about and flew into the fields; the flies on the walls buzzed again; the fire in the kitchen blazed up; round went the jack, and round went the spit, with the goose for the king's dinner upon it; the butler finished his draught of ale; the maid went on plucking the fowl; and the cook gave the boy the box on his ear.

And then the prince and Rose-Bud were married, and the wedding feast was given; and they lived happily together all their lives long.

Farmer's Department.

Domestic Recipes.

Vegetable Soup.—Take two potatoes and two onions, with two turnips one carrot, a little parsley chopped fine, salt to the taste. Cut the potatoes in quarters, slice the carrots. Put all in a stew-pan, with three pints of water, and salt to the taste. Boil it down to one quart. About fifteen minutes before it is done add the parsley. Strain it, and serve with light bread and toast. This is the receipt of a late eminent physician of Philadelphia.

Good Plain old Fashioned Apple-Sauce.—Let your stock of apples be picked over several times in the course of the winter, and all the defective ones taken out. Let the good parts of these be pared, and if not used for pies, be made into apple sauce. Boil it in a preserving kettle, and to a pailful of cut apples put one sliced lemon. After the apples are tender add a pint bowl of brown sugar, and boil them gently fifteen minutes longer. Towards spring when apples become tasteless, a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, dissolved in a little water, should be added to this quantity of apples.

Old Style Plain Plum Pudding.—Four ounces each of flour, suet, currants, raisins and bread-crumbs, two tablespoonful of treacle, and half a pint of milk. Mix all well together, and boil in a mould three hours. Serve with wine or brandy-sauce.

To Stuff Poultry.—This recipe was given me by an old English lady:

Take some bread crumbs and turn on just enough hot water to soften them, put in a piece of butter, not melted, the size of a hen's egg, a spoonful of ground pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt; there may be some of the bread-crumbs that need to be chopped—then mix thoroughly, and stuff your turkey.

A *Bucks County Soup.*—Take two quarts of soup stock, put it to boil with an onion, two carrots and one turnip cut fine, and season it with pepper and salt. If it is made of brown stock, add half a teaspoonful of cloves and boil it half an hour, then add a glass of port wine, but if it is made of white stock, put in half a teaspoonful of ground-mace and a glass of sherry.

Bee-Keeping Axioms.

There are a few first principles in bee-keeping which ought to be as familiar to the aparian as the letters of the alphabet:

Bees gorged with honey never volunteer an attack.

Bees may always be made peaceable by inducing them to accept of liquid sweets.

Bees when frightened by smoke or by drumming their hives, fill themselves with honey and lose all disposition to sting, unless they are hurt.

Bees dislike any quick movement about their hives, especially any motion which *jars* their combs.

Bees dislike the odor of sweaty animals, and will not endure impure air from human lungs.

The bee-keeper will ordinarily derive all his profits from stocks strong and healthy, in early springs.

In districts where forage is abundant only for a short period, the largest yield of honey will be secured by a very moderate increase of stocks.

A moderate increase of colonies in any one season will, in the long run, prove to be the easiest, safest, and cheapest mode of managing bees.

Queenless colonies unless supplied with a queen, will inevitably dwindle away, or be destroyed by the bee-moth, or by robber-bees.

The formation of new colonies should ordinarily be confined to the season when bees are *accumulating* honey; and if this, or any other operation must be performed when forage is scarce, the greatest precautions should be used to prevent robbing.

The essence of all profitable bee-keeping is contained in Oetti's golden rule: keep your stocks strong. If you cannot succeed in doing this, the more money you invst in bees, the heavier will be your losses; while, if your stocks are strong, you will show that you are a *bee-master*, as well as as bee-keeper, and may safely calculate on generous returns from your industrious subjects.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
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OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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HARDWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
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respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

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and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
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GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
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Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
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MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
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BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
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Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE.
March 1, 1867.

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Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
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and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
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CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
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Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-ly

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W. M. MONROE & CO.,
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Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
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give notice that they are prepared to accomodat their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes erms.

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FRED LAUER,
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&c. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-ly

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, Dr. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIEHLMELLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONA Y ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHIN MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BIELMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms.
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.
JOHN I. HESS,
No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 60 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.
B. H. STOHNER
has fitted up a FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,
where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A suppl of
FRESH OYSTERS
always on hand.
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M'C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES!
Sole Patentees of Lighte's celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market,
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE
AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR!
and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,
together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
At the Illinois State Fair!
The Indiana State Fair!
The Iowa State Fair!
The Wisconsin State Fair, etc.
In competition with the most celebrated Manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.
Warerooms, 23 Broome street, near Broadway, New York City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for Circular. [janl5-6

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.
McKELVEY, NEAL & CO. and WILLIAM McKELVEY & CO.